

## REFERENCES AND REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 16)

same population. Further investigation is suggested of the possibility, that some factor associated with these blood groups, such as the presence of anti-A factor in the blood serum, may be associated with relative protection against tumors of the astrocytoma group.

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THE USE OF A METHYLMETHACRYLATE SEAL IN CSF OTORRHEA AND RHINORRHEA—R. Kert Jakoby. J. Neurosurg.—Vol. 18:614 (Sept.) 1961.

Methylmethacrylate at the stage of its polymerization was pressed into a variety of cranial fissures in order to seal the cranial vault; no foreign body reactions have been noted. In a patient with CSF otorrhea, subjected to two previous, intracranial operations, the condition appears to have been arrested with the use of this material. A second patient with CSF rhinorrhea was similarly treated with cessation of symptoms.

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EXPERIMENTAL INTRABRONCHIAL ADMINISTRATION OF NEOMYCIN IN MAN AND ANIMALS—V. Lorian. Dis. Chest—Vol. 40:168 (Aug.) 1961.

Neomycin was administered either intrabronchially or parenterally, to 36 patients, 220 guinea pigs, and 28 rabbits, and the pulmonary neomycin concentration was determined bacteriologically. After three hours, those receiving the intrabronchial administration showed a pulmonary neomycin concentration 700 times higher than those receiving parental injection. Concentrations of 1,360 mcg/ml in the pulmonary tissue were found four hours after intrabronchial application. After 24 hours, the level was 40 mcg/ml.



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Therefore, according to the author, intrabronchial administration of neomycin is advisable in neomycin-sensitive pulmonary infections.

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CONTROLLED STUDY USING ROUTINE INTERMITTENT POSITIVE PRESSURE BREATHING IN POST-SURGICAL PATIENT—J. Sands, C. Cypert, R. Armstrong, et al. Dis. Chest—Vol. 40:128 (Aug.) 1961.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the routine use of intermittent positive pressure breathing in the patient subjected to upper abdominal surgery, in an effort to classify its true value in reducing postoperative complications. The results showed no prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications in patients subjected to upper abdominal surgery.

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MODERATE AND SEVERE PNEUMOCOCCAL PNEUMONIA—J. B. Hill et al. Arch. Intern. Med.—Vol. 108:578 (Oct.) 1961.

Sixty-four patients with pneumococcal pneumonia, all moderately or severely ill, were treated with propionyl erythromycin, in the dosage of 250 mgs. every 6 hours. The average duration of therapy was 7.8 days. Sixty-two patients had a satisfactory response. No deaths or purulent complications occurred. None of the patients developed sensitivity reactions or gastrointestinal intolerance to the drug. This study would indicate that propionyl erythromycin is an effective form of oral therapy for moderate and severe cases of pneumococcal pneumonia.

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PODOPHYLLIN LOTION FOR WARTS—L. Goldman, W. Cohen, and J. Palermo. Arch. Derm.—Vol. 84:505 (Sept.) 1961.

Effective topical therapy is still needed for plantar and periungual warts. A mixture of podophyllin, trichloroacetic acid, glycerin, and salicylic acid was devised and set up as a stable lotion. Directions for its use must be followed very carefully. The reactions are very severe. Patients must be informed in advance of the severity of these reactions.

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DARIER'S DISEASE: AN EVALUATION OF ITS NEUROPSYCHIATRIC COMPONENT—R. S. Medansky and A. A. Woloshin. Arch. Derm.—Vol. 84:482 (Sept.) 1961.

Five cases are reported and the literature regarding the association of Darier's Disease and its neuropsychiatric component is reviewed. It is hypothesized that there might be some organic brain defect stemming from the intrinsic pathological process which heretofore has only been recognized on the skin.

### ADDITIONAL FERROLIP FORMULAS

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